the American loss is due to this fact. As soon as the position had been changed, the Americans poured a more terrific fire than ever into the Spanlards as they got them into more open country and could

It was not long before the enemy gave way and ran down the steep hill to the blockhouse, with the evident intent of making a final stand there.

Colonel Wood was at the front directing the movement and it was here that Major Brodie was shot, Colonel Wood and Lleutenant Colonel Roosevelt both led the



CAPTAIN T. T. KNOX.

troops in pursuit of the fleeing Spaniards and a hall of buildts was poured into the blockhouse. By the time the American advance got within 600 yards of the blockhouse, the Spaniards abandoned it and scattered among the brush up another hill in the direction of Santiago, and the battle was at an end.

During all this time, just as hot fire had been progressing at General Young's stafion. The battle began in much the same manner as the other one, and when the machine guns opened fire the Spaniards sent volleys at the gunners from the brush on the opposite hillside. Two troops of cavalry charged up the hill and other troops sent a storm of bullets at every point from which the Spanish shots came. The enemy was gradually forced back, though firing all the time, until they, as well as those confronting the rough riders, ran for the blockhouse, only to be dislodged by Colonel Wood's men.

General Young stated afterward that the buttle was one of the sharpest he had ever experienced. It was only the quick and constant fire of the troopers, whether they could see the enemy or not, that caused the Spanlards to retreat so soon. General Young spoke in the highest terms of the conduct of the men in his command, and both Colonel Wood and Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt were extremely gratified with the work done by the rough riders on the first occasion of their being under fire

When it became evident that the Span iards were giving up the fight, searching parties went through the thicket and tall grass, picking up the dead and wounded. The latter were carried to a field hospital half a mile to the rear, and all possible attention was given then, while preparation was made to remove them to Juragua. .

Twelve dead Spaniards were found in the bush, but the Americans made no especial efforts to ascertain the enemy's loss. It is believed, however, that the bodies found represented only a small proportion of the dead, and a conservative estimate is tha at least fifty Spaniards fell in the fight.

The sun was blazing down on the field all the time the fight was in progress, and many troopers were overcome by the heat and lack of water. A spring was found near by later on, and the soldiers' canteens were tilled from it.

Reinforcements were ordered forwarded from Juragua, but the march was a long one, and they did not arrive until the fight was over. It was necessary to send a large supply of provisions to the soldiers from



MAJOR JAMES M. BELL.

the base of supplies at Juragua, and the only means of doing this was by pack trains, which are necessarily slow. It is believed that the troops will be free from attack where they are, and that the Spanjards will not attempt to repeat the play they adopted to-day of blockading the onward march of the Americans in the direction of Santiago. It is thought they will take their last stand at the city itself. trusting that, with the assistance of the shore batteries and the guns on the warships in the harbor, they will be able to re- still at Fort Riley. pel the American troops, force them back to the seaconst and either capture them or drive them from the island.

VICTIMS OF JURAGUA FIGHT. Four of the Wounded From Oklaho ma-Captain Capron Mustered

In Oklahoma Troops. GUTHRIE, O. T., June 25,-(Special.) There has been much excitement and sorrow here to-day over the news from the battle of Santiago, and the newspaper offices and the governor have been besieged all day for further details. Captain Capron. reported killed, is well known here, having mustered in the Oklahoma troops. He has been for years stationed at Fort Sill O. T., and when war was declared was the first man to volunteer to the governor to

raise troops.

Four of the wounded men reported in the Associated Press dispatence as being from Troop B, are Oklahoma boys from Troop D. They are: E. M. Hill, Tecumseh: M. Newcomb and Fred Beale, Kingfisher, and

Corporal Rhodes, of Enid. WICHITA, KAS., June 25.-Lieutenant J. R. Thomas, who was wounded at Santiago, is a son of Judge Thomas, who is stationed

the troops ahead of them, and a part of appointed his son a lieutenant over the objection of Judges Clayton and Townsend. SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 25.—Captain Allyn K. Capron, of Roosevelt's rough rid-ers, who was killed at Baiquiri yesterday, was well known among the army officers detailed here. He is a son of Captain Capron, whose battery was wnown in army circles as "Capron's battery." His father was for years stationed at Fort Sheridan, Chicago. His grandfather served in the Mexprivate in the Fourth cavairy. He was afterward commissioned in the Fifth in-fantry. He was transferred to the Seventh

cavalry in 1894. Lieutenant C. C. Ballou, mustering officer for the regular army here, knew Capron and was with him at Fort Sill, I. T. Bal-lou says he was one of the finest specimens of physical manhood in the army, and speaks in the highest terms of his soldierly a commission in time of peace. He was considered an extraordinary marksman, MILWAUKEE, WIS., June 25.—Clifford qualities. A private soldier rarely received Reed, of Troop E, rough riders, who was wounded in yesterday's battle near Santia-

go, is 21 years old and a son of F. A. Reed, a business man in this city. Young Reed is a graduate of a high school in this city. He left for New Mexico about four months ago, where he joined Roosevelt's rough WASHINGTON, June 25.-Majof James M. Bell, of the First regular cavalry, who was wounded, is a veteran of the civil war. enlisted as first Heutenant of the

Eighty-sixth Ohlo infantry in June, 1862, and served until the close of the war, coming out as a captain. He went into the army July 28, 1866, as second lieutenant, and went up the grades until he was appointed major of the First cavalry, May 23, 1886. Captain Thomas T. Knox entered West, Point from Tennessee, July 1, 1867, and enlered the army as second lieutenant of cavairy in June, 1870. He was made a captain

Captain Lloyd S. McCormick is also a West Pointer. He entered the military academy from Ohio and was graduated in 1876, when he was appointed second lieutenant of the Tenth cavalry. He was pronoted to a captain's rank three years ago. First Lieutenant Roger Byram was grad-uated from West Point, June 13, 1883. He was appointed to the academy from Massachusetts. He received his commission as first Beutenant in 1890.

Howard Marshall, who was wounded,w one of the first correspondents sent by the New York Journal to Cuba. He was a most ntrepid and cool-headed man in those days, and since has shown remarkable aptitude and skill. He is a man of fine ed-

ucation and has traveled widely.
DENVER, COL., June 25.—Captain James H. McClintock, of Troop B, who was shot through the right leg in the battle before Santiago de Cuba, is from Phoenix, A. T. He is well known throughout the Southwest, and for many years, until a year ago, was editor of the Arizona Republican, published at Phoenix. He was one of the Arizona delegates to the last national irrigation convention, and has held a num-ber of public or semi-public positions.

On the president's first call for troops McClintock was one of the first to respond and later Governor McCord appointed him captain of Troop B, in recognition of his services in organizing the Arizona volun-

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., June 25.-Private Frank Booth, one of the rough riders wounded at the battle of Santiago de Cuba, is a son of W. A. Booth, a business man of this city. When he enlisted he was sistant bookkeeper for E. J. Post & Co. High Albers, also one of the wounded, is a son of a well known dairyman of this city. W. T. Erwin, reported killed, is believed here to be I. R. Irwin, who enlisted here in Troop E. Sergeant G. W. Arringo, wounded, is thought to be Armijo, son of an in

fluential Mexican of this city.

DENVER, COL., June 25.—First Lieutenant George L. Byram, of the First cavalry, who was wounded at the battle of Santiago, was for four years and until about a year ago, military adviser on the staff of the governor of Colorado. His wife and little son are now residing in this city.

ANXIOUS TO LEARN DETAILS. Washington Officials Want to Know if Rough Riders Used Their

Machine Guns. WASHINGTON, June 25 .- Army officers to-day read the news dispatches of yesterday's engagement with interest, but say these necessarily omitted many facts that are essential to enable one to form a clear conception of the details of the movement attempted by General Lawton and Colonel Young which resulted in the severe loss for the rough riders. The rough riders were supplied with at least two Colt's automatic machine guns when they started from Tampa, and the officials are waiting to hear whether these were used with effect or not. These little guns weigh only thirty pounds, so they are easily transport ed on muleback, and may even be packed along, with a tripod, by a soldier for a

short distance. Only one message came during the night to the navy department from Admiral Sampson and it was in no wise connected with yesterday's engagement. The report was current that he had notified the department over night of his intention to begin the bombardment of the forts at the entrance of Santiago harbor to-day and to continue the bombardment until the last gun was silenced. No such cablegram was received, though no doubt is felt that Admiral Sampson, who is in full and free communication with Colonel Shafter, will use his ships in the manner referred to it it be deemed best to do so. He has not notified the department, however, of any such intention.

WELL KNOWN IN KANSAS CITY. Captain T. T. Knox and Major J. M. Bell, Wounded at Santiago, Have

Many Friends Here. Two of the officers who bore a distin-guished part in the battle at Santiago last Thursday are well known in Kansas City. Everybody remembers most pleasantly Captain T. T. Knox, of Troop F, First United States cavalry, who had comma of the detachment of troops from Fort Riley which encamped at Fairmount park during the Horse show last fall. Captain Knox is the ideal cavalryman, brave, yet cool, and many hearts will feel a sense of bereavement should his daring charge a Santiago result fatally. Captain Knox has a wife and four children. One son is an ensign in the United States navy. Mrs. Knox. with the other son and two daughters, is

Captain knox nas been in the regular army since 1871, having graduated from West Point in that year. He served in the various Indian wars during the decade following his graduation, and then, in 1823, held a position in Washington in the war department. Then he served in Arizona un-til 1895, and since has been at Fort Riley, until going with his regiment to fight the Spaniards in the early part of the year.

Major Bell Well Known Here. Major James M. Bell, of the First United States cavalry, is well known to many people in Kansas City. Some years ago he was stationed here on detached duty, buying horses for the government, and spent the winter at the Midland. He has also made frequent visits here at the home of his sister, Mrs. M. J. Miller, at 1033 Jeffer son street. The major and his wife visited here for several days last Christmas time, before he went to Chickamauga. Just before leaving at that time he said to a friend: "Just give me two revolvers and I am not afraid of all the Spaniards

they can put before me." Major Bell is a thorough military gentleman, greatly enamored of his calling. He has always been one of the best shots in the regular army, and took great pride in R. Thomas, who was wounded at Santiago, is a son of Judge Thomas, who is stationed at Muskogee. He is one of the four judges in service and is called "war governor," as to him was assigned the duty of granting all commissions to territory officers. He is conduct when the civil war broke out. At that time he was about to grading fraudulent papers or attempting to escape should be seized. With the termination of a voyage, a blockade runner's danger ends, but she is liable to capture at

mencement exercises. This was in June, 1890, and the regiment he joined was the Eighty-sixth Ohio infantry. When the term of enlistment had expired, he returned to the parental home at Altoona, Pa., and raised a company of cavairy, of which he was made captain. The company was a part of the Twenty-fifth, and Captain Bell served with distinction until the close of the war. He took part in seventeen battles, including seven saber charges, and acquitted himself with such valor that his general at the close of the war told him he should continue in the regular service.

service. ervice.

The young soldier replied that he would be delighted at an opportunity to do so, and was, therefore, not much surprised, a few days after reaching home from the war, to receive notice of his appointment as a second lieutenant in the Seventh cavalry with orders to receive the received. war, to receive notice of his appointment as a second lieutenant in the Seventh cavalry, with orders to report for duty at Leavenworth. He was soon made a first lieutenant, and served through the many hard Indian campaigns in which the gallant Seventh took part. The regiment belonged to the division of the lamented General Custer, but Lieutenant Bell was off on furlough, and was visiting friends in Philadelphia at the time of the massacre. Two days afterwards he was ordered to report at Fort Buford, and went through the campaign up along the British border when Sitting Bull and his warriors were captured. He was afterwards stationed at Fort Reno, Fort Meyer, San Antonio, and for the past two years has been at Fort Riley. During these years he has been promoted until he is now major, with the brevet of lieutenant colonel, and has changed from the Seventh to the First United States cavalry. At the battle in Cuba Thursday he was in command of the regiment, his colonel, J. K. Arnold, having heen recently made a brigadier general and no colonel yet having been named for the regiment.

Although Major Bell has seen much service, this is but the second time he has been wounded, the first occasion being during the civil war, while guarding cattle for General Grant at Butcher's Run, when he was shot through the shoulder and had five men of his little company killed in a desperate charge by the Confederates.

Major Bell is 61 years of age, He has a wife, but no children. Mrs. Bell was with him at Tampa until the day before he sailed for Cuba, when she joined a sister at Cleveland, O.

IDENTIFICATION ROLL.

List of Killed and Wounded Made Up From Records of the War Department.

WASHINGTON, June 25 .- Adjutant General Corbin to-day had prepared from the records of the war department an identifito have been killed and the wounded in yesterday's fight near Santiago. The namgiven in the newspaper dispatches are taker largely as a basis, as General Shafter has reported only the names of officers who vere killed and wounded.

The information furnished by the depart ment shows where the men were enrolled, their place of residence, and whether married or single. The list of rough riders is as follows:

The following list shows names, where enrolle and residence:
Captain Maximilano Luna, Santa Fe, N. M.; Santa Fe, N. M.
Captain Allyn K. Capton, Muscogee, I. T.; Fort Sill, O. T. nt Hamilton Fish, Jr., Washington, D. C., New York.
Carporal George H. Doherty, Whipple barracks;
Jerome, A. T.
Private Henry Haefner, Santa Fe, N. M.
Private Ed Culver, Muscogee, I. T.
Private James Crur, Muscogee, I. T.
Private Tilden W. Dawson, Muscogee, I. T.;
Vinita, I. T.

Wounded. Major Alex O. Brodie, Prescott, A. T. Captain James H. McClintock, Whipple Barracks Captain James H. McClintock, Whipple Barracks, T.; Phoenix, A. T. First Lieutenant John P. Thomas, Jr., Muscoges, L.; Vinits, J. T. .; Vinits, I. T. Sergeant George W. Armijo, Santa Fe, N. M. Sergeant Thomas F. Cavanaugh, Santa Fe, N. M. Corporal John D. Rhoades, Guthrie, O. T.; Enid

Deporal James M. Dean, Santa Fe, N. M. Corporal Luther L. Stewart, Santa Fe, N. M. Private Fred N. Beal, Guthrie, O. T.; King Private Edwin M. Hill, Guthrie, O. T.: Tecumsel Private Shelby H. Ishler, Guthrie, O. T.; Eold, Private Marcellus L. Newcomb, Guthrie, O. T.;

tingfisher, O. T. R. Booth, Santa Fe, N. M. Frivate Frank R. Booth, Santa Fe, N. M. Frivate Robert Z. Balley, Santa Fe, N. M. Private Albert C. Hartle, Santa Fe, N. M. Private Heye L. Alberts, Santa Fe, N. M. Private Elward J. Albertson, Santa Fe, N. M. Private Clifford L. Reed, Santa Fe, N. M. Frivate Clifford L. Reed, Santa Fe, N. M. Frivate Corre Rojant Private George Roland. Private Michael Coyle, Santa Fe, N. M. Private John R. Kean, Muscogee, I. T.; Sapulpa Private John P. Damet, Muscogee, I. T.; Gibson, I. T.

Private Thomas F. Meagher, Muscogee, I. T. Private Nathaniel M. Poe, Muscogee, I. T.; Vinita The list of dead and wounded of the First United States cavalry is as follows: Killed.

Private Jack Perlin, Chicago, Ili. Private Emil Bjork, Port Riley, Kas. Privathe Peter H. Dix, Fort Riley, Kas. Private Alex Llennoe, Fort Biley, Kas. Private Gustav A. Kelbe, Chicago, Ili. Wounded.

First Lieutenant George L. Byram. The list of the Tenth United States cavalry is

Corporal White. Wounded. Captaiu Edward H. Braxton, Washington, D. C. Private James Russell, Cleveland, O. Private Mosley Gaines, Pittaburg, Pa. Private Frank A. Miller, Indianapolie, Ind. Private James H. Miller, Richmond, Va. Private Arthur G. Wheeler, New York; Millord

Private Samuel Redd, Washington, D. C. Private Kelly Maherry, Nashville, Tenn Private Kelly Maberry, Nashville, Tenn.
In the case of the officers and men of the
First cavalry there is no re ord of their residences, nor of any relatives.
There is no record of any relatives in the
case of the killed and wounded in the Tenth

Out of the entire number, the only ones reported as married are Captains Luna and Capton.

LAW OF THE BLOCKADE. Navy Department Has Issued Elaborate Instructions to Officers of Warships.

WASHINGTON, June 25.-Under the head of "Instructions to blockeding vessels and cruisers," the navy department has issued general order No. 492, which is likely to be hereafter almost a complète epit-ome of the best international law relating to blockades. The work has been in progress for months and the best legal minds in the state, war and navy departments have participated in framing th der. The duties of a master of a block-ading vessel are clearly set out in detail and no neutral acting in good faith would have excuse for complaint if the letter of the circular were followed in the case of blockades.

The very first definition lays down in final form a principle of international law that is bound to arouse the opposition of the Spaniards and perhaps of their sympa thizers in Europe, for it enlarges considerably the narow limits of effectiveness of a blockade as construed by the Spanjards and made a basis of protest by them to the

powers. It is said: "A blockade, to be effective and binding, must be maintained by a force sufficient to render ingress to and egress from a port dangerous. The continuity of blockade is not broken if the blockading vessels are driven away by stress weather or are absent on a chase, but it is broken if they leave voluntarily or ar driven away by the enemy's force. The suspension of a blockade involves a new notification and is a serious matter.

Under the head of notification to neutrals it is said that neutral vessels are entitled to notice of a blockade before seizure. But this notice may be given by proclamation, by common notoriety or by notice from a vessel of the blockading force. The rule is to be construed with liberality, however. Vessels attempting to enter a port after notice are prizes, save in certain cases covered by treaty. A neutral vessel may, in good faith, sail from a blockaded port with an alternative destination decided upon by information as to the continuance of the blockade, obtained at a neutral port. But she must obtain this notice before she reaches a port. Vessels n blockaded ports will be allowed thirty

any time before she reaches her home port if she has escaped from a blockaded

The crews of blockade runners are not enemies nor prisoners of war, and should be treated with every consideration. They may be detained, however, as witnesses before a prize court.

Neutral men-of-war, as a matter of cour-

tesy, should be allowed free passage to and from a blockaded port. Blockade running subjects the vessel to seizure, without regard to the nature of her cargo. Under the head of right of search, it is said that this right may be exercised without previous notice on all neutral vessels, but should be exercised with tact and consideration. Full directions are given as to how this may be accomplished. A blank shot is to be fired and a small boat s to be sent aboard the neutral with an officer to conduct the search. There may be arms in the boat, but the men should not wear them on their persons. If the papers show that the vessel is neutral and trading between neutral powers, the exan enemy's port not blockaded, the papers must be examined for contraband and if none is found she must be set free

further search. Neutral vessels carrying hostile dis patches, when sailing as dispatch vessels in the service of the enemy, are liable to scizure, but not when she is a mall packet and carrying them in the regular custom ary manner without special arrangement ary manner without special arrangement. The voyages of mail steamers are not to be interfered with except on the clearest ground of suspicion. A neutral vessel in the service of the enemy transporting troops is liable to seizure. Merchant vessels of the enemy are a good prize, and may be seized anywhere except in neutral waters. A neutral flag covers enemy goods with the exception of contraband. The most important paragraph in the order is that which defines contraband of war, a subject concerning which the maritime nations of the world are widely at variance. It evidently has been the principle of our government, recognizing the fact that we are not always to continue at war, to reduce to the smallest limits the list of contraband goods, lest we suffer as a neutral. The section reads:

"The term contraband of war comprehends only articles having a beliligerent destination, as to an enemy's port or fleet. With this explanation, the following articles are, for the present, to be treated as contraband:

"Absolutely contraband—Ordnance, ma-The voyages of mail steamers are not to be

except under strong suspicion requiring

contraband:
"Absolutely contraband—Ordnance, machine guns and their appliances and the parts thereof, armor plates and whatever pertains to the offensive and defensive armanent of naval vessels, arms and instruments of iron, steel, brass or copper, or any other material, such arms being specially adapted for use in war by land or sea, torpedoes and their appurtenances, cases for mines, of whatever material; engineering and transport materials, such as gineering and transport materials, such as ginecring and transport materials, such as gun carriages, carsions, cartridge boxes, campaigning forges, canteens, pontoons, ordnance stores, portable range finders, signal flags destined for naval use, am-munition and explosives of all kinds, ma-chinery for the manufacture of arms and munitions of war, saltpeter, military ac-courtements and equipments of all sorts, horses.

"Conditional contraband—Coal, when destined for a paval station, a port of call or a ship or ships of the enemy; materials for the construction of railways or telegraphs, and money, when such materials or money are destined for an enemy's ship or ships, or for a place that is besieged."

Under the head of prizes, it is said that imminent danger of recapture would justly the destruction of the ship if there was no doubt she was good prize. They will also be destroyed if they cannot be sold, if unseaworthy or infected with disease or lacking a prize crew.—Any person who removes anything unnecessarily from a prize is made subject to a court-martial and punishment, and the same penalty is provided if any person in the navy maltreats or strips the clothing from a person on a prize.

The order will be sent out immediately to all naval officers on the blockading sta-"Conditional contraband-Coal, when des

all naval officers on the blockading sta

THIRD MANILA EXPEDITION.

Four Vennels Will Probably Sail o Tuesday and Two More on Wednesday.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25 .- The commenders of the organizations who are to go with the third expedition to the Philippines have not received final orders to embark, but they all expect to break camp early Monday morning. The work of sending stores to the transports still goes on, and the treops will be ready to

To-day the commanders of the organizations assigned to the fleet were summoned to the headquarters of Brigadier General MacArthur, where they received instruc-tions regarding the departure of the

troops. After the conference, General MacArthur stated that he expected the troops would the transports Monday, but he thought the fleet would not get away be fore Tuesday, as it would take a full day to get the troops aboard the vessels and have everything in shape for departure. The finishing touches are being done or the work of preparing the third transport fleet, and, with the exception of the Val encia, the vessels will be ready to receive troops on Monday The City of Para Mor gan City, Ohio and Indiana could receive the men to-morrow, as only a small quan tity of stores has to be placed on board each ship. If the Valencia is to sail with the fleet, the departure will cortainly not take place on Monday, as ordered, a work on the Valencia cannot possibly be

finished by that time.

As the Newport, on which General Merritt is to sail, is ordered to be ready to depart on Wednesday, it is thought that the Para, Morgan City, Indiana and Ohio will leave here on Tuesday and that the Newport and Valencia will sail on Wednes day and overtake the other ships before they reach Honolulu.

The City of Puebla is the only vessel in port so far chartered for the fourth fleet She is being fitted up in a leisurely manner, The Peru, which arrived yesterday from China, was inspected to-day and there is no doubt that she will be taken by the gov ernment. The Alameda is due next Wedness day from Australia, and the City of Panama, from Central America, is timed to ar rive the same day, while the Acapulco will reach here from Panama and way points on Thursday. It is expected that all these vessels will be taken by the government for transport purposes.

OKLAHOMA'S NEW CAPTAINS.

Roy V. Hoffman, H. C. Barnes, F. L. Boynton and Robert A. Lowery to Be Chosen.

GUTHRIE, O. T., June 25 .- (Special.) On territory into four districts and assign a aptain to each district to recruit a company. The governor to-day offered lieutranteles to J. J. O'Rourk, of El Reno, and William Whitworth, of Alva. No other appointments have been announced, but it is currently reported that the captains will be: Roy V. Hoffman and H. C. Barnes Robert A. Lowery, Stillwater; also that Captain G. L. Finley, of the Enid militia and Captain Neal, of Pawnee, will be com missioned lieutenants. It is generally un derstood that the troops from the four teritories will all be mobilized at Fort Reno

SUSPENDERS ARE BARRED. General Grant Prohibits His Men

From Wearing Them When Without Blouses. CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA., June 25.-General Fred Grant has issued the following very timely order to the First division

Third corps: "All soldiers of this command, when on pass within the park limits, or on duty at the various headquarters, are prohibited, when without bluose, from wear ing suspenders over their blue shirts. Sol diers are also admonished that when they are granted the privilege of a pass be youd the park limits, they are expected to be attired in a clean and soldierly manner, and especially those visiting the adjoining cities and towns should constantly keep their blouses buttomed when worn. It of Manzanillo, reports that 5,000 Spanish

missioned officers to report to their respective regimental commanders the name of any soldier disregarding these injune tions, and, over and above all, it is expected that officers and non-commissioned officers will, at all times, check and admonish any soldiers misbehaving them selves within the park or streets of the

HAVANA TALE OF THE LANDING. Spaniards Admit That Baiquiri and Saboney Were Destroyed-Span-

ish Losses Were Light. HAVANA, June 25 .- According to of ficial reports, one American ship, at 9 a. m., on June 21, opened fire upon Casilda a port of Trinidad, Santa Clara province, damage to residences and warehouses. The was compelled to retire by the gar rison and the gunboat Dependiente and an-

other vessel which was in the harbor. On the morning of the 21st, there were in sight off Santiago thirty-nine ships, with landing forces, which, with the twentyone warships, made a total of sixty-one American ships off that port.

On the morning of June 22 the American of Santiago bombarded the coast from person in Santiago and wounding three at Aguadores. Two of the battleships were damaged. The remaining warships attacked Saboney and Baiquiri, protecting the landing, which was made between Baiquiri and Punta Berraco. Baiquiri and Saboney were destroyed. Captain Luis Bellini, the military comander at Saboney, was killed in the attack.

An attack by insurgents at Punta Ca brera was repelled by the force under Colonel Aldea. It was officially reported, on June 24 that the American forces on the previous day had attacked the camp of the Spanish

General Rubins, but were repelled with considerable losses. The Spaniards suffered no loss. At 5:30 p. m., on June 23, two American warships opened fire against Casilda, but although over 100 projectiles were fired,

only a few houses were damaged. The Honduranian barkentine Amapala left to-day for Trujillo, Progresso and Vera Cruz. She had on board twenty-nine passengers, among them a commander in the Spanish navy.

Advices from Batabano report that a Norwegian bark bound from Cape Town for Apalachicola has been wrecked off the south coast of the Isle of Pines. Her commander, Captain Christensen, and her en tire crew arrived at Batabano on board the Spanish schooner Jover Alejandro.

Advices from Porto Rico, dated June 23 eport that an American cruiser appeared off the harbor on June 22, and the Spanish gunboat Isabel Segunda and the torpedo oat destroyer Terror went out to engage her. She was apparently damaged. The Terror was slightly damaged. The principal cigar manufactories have started work again and thousands of peo-

HARVARD TO SAIL TO-DAY. Five Battalions of Infantry Boarded

the Cruiser Yesterday to

Go to Cuba.

ple have secured employment in them.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., June 25,-A regment and two battalions of infantry embarked on the auxiliary cruiser Harvard row will leave for Santiago to reinforce General Shafter. The troops are the Ninth Massachusetts, Colonel Fred B. Baggen, and the Second and Third battalions of the Thirty-fourth Michigan, Colonel J.P. Peterman, which completes General Duffie.d's brigade, the first detachment of which sailed for Cuba on the auxiliary cruiser Yale from Old Point Comfort Thursday evening. Both regiments arrived here to-day on diately upon their arrival the troops were fed, after which they were allowed several

hours' liberty. At 2 o'clock, the march to the wharf began and from the dock the men were transported to the Harvard, which was lyg some distance out in the stream. large crowd assembled on the beach and cheered the soldiers as they went aboard the cruiser and the cheering was returned

TRIED TO DESTROY A RAILROAD paniards Sought to Impede American Advance and Warships

Scattered Them. (Special Correspondence of The Journal.) ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT WANDA, OFF JURA GUA, Friday, June 24, 4 p. m., VIA PORT ANTONIO, Saturday, June 25, 8 a. m.— While the landing forces were fighting four miles northwest of Juragua to-day, Rear Admiral Sampson learned that the Spaniards were endeavoring to destroy the railroad running from Juragua to Santia-

go de Cuba. This road runs west along the sea shore. under cover of guns of the American fleet until within three miles of El Morro, and then cuts through the mountains along the

river into Santiago.

When the attempt of the Spaniards was discovered, the New York, Scorpion and Wasp closed in and cleared the hill and brush of Spaniards. A portion of the second Massachusetts was sent out during the afternoon to repair the track.

THERE WAS NO MUTILATION. dmiral Sampson Withdraws Charge Times says: He Made Against the Spanish.

WASHINGTON, June 25 .- In response to a telegram from the navy department requesting definite information concerning the alleged mutilation of bodies of the four marines killed in the outpost of Guantanamo, Admiral Sampson has wired Secretary Long as follows:
"Playa del Este, June 24.—Replying to

your dispatch, I have to report that a careful investigation has been made, and it is reported to me that the apparent mutilation was probably due to the effect of small caliber bullets fired at short range, and I withdraw the charge of mutilation.

COAL FOR DEWEY'S FLEET. Iwo British Ships Sailed From Phila delphia Yesterday With 6,000

Tons on Board. PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 25.-The British ships Glooscap, Captain Spyer, and East Lothiam, Captain McFarlane, sailed from this port to-day for Manila, with nearly 6,000 tons of coal for Admira Dewey's fleet. The two cargoes are valued at about \$17,000, but the freight received by the two ships will more than double thi sum. The two captains will do all in their power to get to Manila in the shortest pos sible time.

No Quarters for Kansas Soldiers. TOPEKA, June 25.-(Special.) The state dministration is in a quandary as to how will handle the colored troops to be mob lized here. It has enough tents for only one battalion. The county commissioners have refused to permit the troops to use the fair grounds buildings. The soldiers through carelessness, burned up one of the buildings before, and the commissioners don't feel like running the risk of having the others destroyed.

Reinforcements for Santiago.

(Special Correspondence of The Journal.) KINGSTON, JAMAICA, June 25, 11 p. m. A Cuban agent who has arrived at Falmouth, Jamaica, in an open sail boat after a two days' passage from the vicinity

are marching toward Santiago to reinorce the Spanish soldiers there,

CAPTURE OF THE AMAPALA. Two Musted Vessel Laden With Refugees From Havans Taken

by the Vicksburg.

KEY WEST, FLA., June 25.-A two masted vessel, the Amapala, of Trujillo, Honduras, was brought in here this morning flying the American fag and in charge of Ensign Zeen, of the Vicksburg. She was captured yesterday afternoon at sunset, while leaving Havana and attempting to run the blockade. She was quickly overhauled by the Vicksburg and was found to have over thirty women and children and a number of men on board, crew and passengers, all refugees. There was no sick ness on board the Amapala, but she is de

tained at quarantine. ship and was bound for Vera Cruz, the be lief being that her flag would safely carry her through the blockade. At Vera Cruz she was to take on a cargo of coal and provisions, loading to her fullest capacity and was then to hurry back to the most accessible Cuban port, under the conditions set forth in General Blanco's proclamation exempting ships bringing supplies from por charges, duties and other expenses.

The Amapala belongs to Emanuel Montesino Monteres, of Trujilio, Honduras, She had been lying at Havana since before the Her crew numbers eleven men. besides the captain, but almost all were

M. Gerome Paso, a French citizen, who hree years ago was a leading exchange broker in Havana, chartered the vessel and got together over forty people eager to embrace the chance to escape from Havana He is in charge of an expedition mad up of all nationalities including Spanish French, Venezuelans, Cubans and Turks. They fully expected to be captured, but their conditions in Havana were so dreadful for the poor classes that any risk was preferable to starvation. The Amapaia came out of Havana openly, and offered no resistance. All of the captives are confident of release. Hardly any provisions were on board at the time of the capture, and no cargo or contraband articles were found, and she may not be held as a prize. They report everything quiet at Havana, which looks like a deserted city, since

business and traffic are at a standstill. The banking firms of H. Upton & Co., J. M. Borges & Co., Varisco, Ruez & Co., and N. Gelats & Co., are the only ones doing any business. All other firms are either closing up or dragging on, waiting for the end of the war, having discharged all employes. Hunger and starvation stare the lower classes in the face, the well-to-do having laid in three months' stores. After they are exhausted, distress will be general as there is no further source of sup-

ply.

The stories regarding relief through Southern ports are denled. Nothing has gone into Havana for over a month, and the situation, consequently, is very grave. Murder and robbery are of daily rence in Havana, prompted in every case by want and hunger.

CAMP ALGER MAY BE MOVED. Manassas, Va., Said to Be Under Consideration as the New Site-Ambulances in Demand.

WASHINGTON, June 25.-The attention of troops at Camp Alger has again been directed to the question of a change of location, but there is nothing definitely known on the subject. It is feared that during the coming hot months the water supply will fall, as it is daily growing smaller. One story cited as evidence that the camp will be moved is to the effect that a Washington contractor who proposed to build a natatorium for the of the soldiers, was told by General Graham that it would be unwise to invest money in such a project, as the camp site might be changed at any moment. It is also said that agents have been directed to look over the country about Manassas, Va., to ascertain the availability of that place as a camp location. At corps headquarters, nothing can be learned in regard to these rumors

It is probable that a report will be made to the war department soon on the meth-ods of punishment in use at the camp. Colonel John T. Barnett, of the 169th Indiana, it is thought at camp, may be court-martialed for causing a soldier to ride a "saw horse" for four hours. It is presumed the war department will lay down rules governing the punishment of soliders during the continuance of the war. The 159th Indiana, which has been out dvouacking was to-day marched twe ve and

a half miles, and four ambulances were required to bring back the men who had given out along the way.

MORE CRUISERS FOR SPAIN. She Is Alleged to Have Bought Thre Fine Ones With Speed of Twenty-five Knots.

LONDON, June 26 .- The Madrid corre-

pondent of the Observer asserts that Spair has purchased three fine armored crusers of 9,000, 7,500 and 4,225 tons, with a speed of twenty-five knots, which will form the nucleus of a third squadron which will be ready within three weeks, and with which the government thinks it can protect the Canaries and the Spanish coast in every emergency. The Madrid correspondent of the Sunda

"Admiral Camara's fleet will not go to Manila, but to another port in the Philippines to land troops in order to hold a strong position. The fleet will then be ready for action, and if Admiral Dewey wants t fight be will have to leave Manila bay. Admiral Dewey will thus either leave the bay unprotected or divide his fleet. This move has made a good impression here.

'Interest to-day centered in the meeting of the cabinet. It is believed that the ministers favor overtures of peace but dis agree as to the manner in which they hould proceed and this may provoke a crisis and precipitate the end."

SUPPLIES FOR THE SPANIARDS. Steamer Arrives at Fort de France With a Cargo Consigned to the

Spanish Consul.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) ST. PIERRE, MARTINIQUE, June 25.-A supposed Spanish steamer, the Rememb rance, from Cadiz, under the English flag, arrived at Fort De France yesterday with coal and provisions consigned to the Span sh consul there. The steamer is at present endeavoring to obtain permission to supply the Spanish supply ship Alicante in port.

Two Kansans Die at Frisco. SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.-Two pri vates of the Kansas volunteers died on Friday. Louis Moon, of Company B, expired of meningitis, and C. K. Greenough, of Company L, fell a victim to pneumonta They will be buried to-day with military

Cured of the Opium Habit. Dr. Wells informs us that Dr. Sherman stopped with him Thursday night while on his way home from the Keeley institute of Kansas City, Kas., where he had been taking treatment for the opium habit. Dr. Wells says he is glad to state his old friend is entirely cured, and that the institute has done a great work in his case.—Coffeyville Journal.

Card of Thanks.

The family of the late John R. Cotting-ham desire to express their sincere and heartfelt thanks to the many friends who so kindly assisted them in the care of Mr. Cottingham, during his last sickness, and whose sympathy has done much to mitigate the severity of their sorrow.

R.H.WILLIAMS'

Telephone 667.

537, 539, 541 and 543 Main Street.

HOT FIGHTING,

Hot weather and our Hot June Prices are the town task. No wonder, either. Just read over these sample quotations for

MONDAY

and you can understand what we mean by hot prices. No other store comes anywhere near meeting this array of fig-

Special Sale of Standard Fine Gran-

SUCAR.

12 lbs for 50c og - - - - - \$3.00 Orders 13 lbs for 50c on ---- 4.00 Orders 14 lbs for 50c on ---- 5.00 Orders 15 lbs for 50c oa ---- 6.00 Orders 28 ibs for \$1.00 on - - - - 11.00 Orders Wilke Hickory Smoked Hams are the

10 lb. pail White Rose Leaf Lard....... 6Je Arkansas Freertone Half Peaches, lb., 416e lowa Cream Corn, sold packed, 4 cans. 25e Dairy Sait, finest grade, 6 sacks.......16e Levering Package Coffee, pkg......10e Fine bulk Fresh Roasted Santos, lb. ... Bige Dwinnell & Wright's Java Blend Coffee, Fresh Baked Ginger Snaps, Ib5e

12 lbs. Washing Soda 10e
No. i Navy Beans, lb. 2e
Mason Standard Fruit Jars, quarts, per Parlor Matches, 12 boxes. 5c
Kuchne's Famous Catsup, gilt edge, per
bottle 12c
Head Rice, fine berry, lb. 7c
Fine California Lemons, dozen. 14c
Sweet Thin Skin Oranges, dozen. 6c
New York Full Cream Cheese, lb. 12c
Part Cider Vinesus, railon. 12c

Delmonico Red Columbia River Salmon, per can11e Best Medium Size Sour Pickles, per gal-

quehanna Rye, extra choice and very

Peach and Apple Brandy, gallon..... Quart 188 proof Alcohol, gallon..... ... 82.75 roof alcohol, gallon ... Mail orders filled from this list of Groceries and Liquors. No charge for packing or drayage.

Stunning Rings

New, nobby effects, entirely different from the old regular styles that you have seen for years. The above is only one of about twenty new styles we are now making, and we mount them with Diamonds, Sapphires, Almandines and other stones suitable for gentlemen's wear. If you have a Diamond we can mount it in one of these new rings and improve its appearance 50 per cent.

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"Special Excursion" \$3.00 to Omaha and Return.

The Independent Order of Shipping Clerks leave Saturday night, July 2, 9:30 p. m.; returning leave Omaha Monday, July 4, OVER PORT ARTHUR ROUTE.

All Trains Leave Grand Central Depot. 2d and Wyandotte Streets. ARE YOU WITH US? If so, secure your tickets early!

Mr. C. M. HILL, Formerly proprietor of the Midland hotel,

Kansas City and vicinity that he will open **Broadmoor Hotel and Casino**

At Colorado Springs, June 30, conducting it as an all-the-year-round resort. A cele music every afternoon and evening. Dancing three times weekly. Accommodations

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can now be secured.

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